PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

In respect of:
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS
OF THE ROOF COVERING
AT
PRIORY LODGE
93 BROWN STREET
SALISBURY SP1 2BX

INTRODUCTION

This document seeks to show the areas of the walls of Priory Lodge which require essential repair works and how those works are to be carried out.

Photographs have been taken to be as clear as possible but it is noted that temporary sheeting and scaffold lifts have inhibited the clarity of some of the images.

WEST ELEVATION



Fig. 1 The west elevation

Window heads and Brickwork:

For the repairs to the window heads, keystones and quoin blocks refer to the notes on drawing number 1288.P.04.



Fig. 2 Detail of the west elevation showing entrance porch and patchy brickwork.
Note the missing keystone and the damage to brickwork on the first floor.



Fig. 3. Quoins on the north west corner below the cornice.
Note the modern repair in a yellow mortar, the poor condition of the middle quoin, the remains of the colour wash treatment to the brickwork and the hard sand/cement pointing, causing the loss of brick faces.



Fig. 4. Window head to W10.
To be taken down and re-built.



Fig.5. Window head to W11.
Works to be as per W10.



Fig.6. Window head to W11.
Note the deflection in the arch and brick courses holding up the parapet, above.



Fig. 6. Window head to W15.
Note the lack of adhesion and the former cement-based shelter coat which is causing damage to brickwork.



Fig.7. Window head to W9.
The need for re-pointing can be seen in the image.

The blue lines indicate the positions of stainless steel helical ties, to be drilled, from below, through the bricks and into at least 2 no. courses of brickwork, above, to ensure future structural stability

The number of ties to be determined on site, depending on the condition of the rubbed bricks.

The holes to be plugged with a coloured lime mortar to match the brickwork.

Parapet:

By removing a section of internal render to investigate water ingress, the parapet has been shown to be constructed of soft red bricks in a lime mortar, covered with an impervious layer of hard sand cement render. The coping slabs are concrete with open joints and some cracked right through

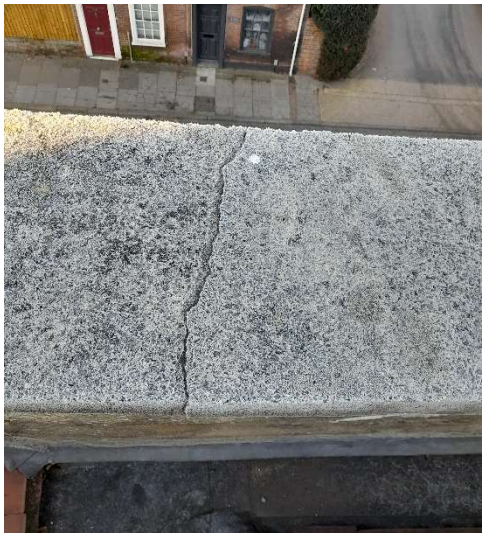


Fig.8. Looking down onto a cracked coping stone.



Fig. Fig.9. View of the east face of the parapet.

Over years the softer bricks have been damaged by excess water ingress and frost. Many of the bricks have turned to dust, resulting in the parapet structure becoming unsafe.

The aim is to remove the parapet down to 2 courses above rubbed brick arches (except window heads W10 and W11). It will be re-constructed using a orange, multi stock, hand-made brick set in a NHL 3.5: washed sand and yellow pit sand mix (1:1.5:1.5) and struck jointed.

4 courses of engineering bricks will be incorporated into the inner faces of the parapet to provide a firmer key for the stainless steel straps to be included for restraining parapet and roofs.

Coping stones will be reconstituted stone, once weathered- in with a drip. They will be laid over a strip of code 4 lead to prevent transmission of water through the joints.

Abutments with valleys and gables will use code 5 lead aprons and flashings, all installed and pointed as recommended by the Lead sheet Association.



Fig.10. View of the east elevation. Note the 3 course platt band.

Cornice:



Fig.11. Photo of the north elevation showing the short section of the cornice at the base of the parapet.



Fig. 12. View of cornice on the north elevation. Note the cracks.

The remains of the cornice, which was presumably used across the west and part of the south elevations, was moulded in a hard sand/cement material over 3 courses of cantilevered brickwork.

The aim is to establish a band of projected brickwork (a platt band or string course), on the same line as the original. Reference to Fig.10. above will show the type and style of this feature.

South Elevation:



Fig. 13. View of the south elevation. Note the render to the parapet does not return to the south.
This suggests that the parapet was meant to be all face brickwork and not covered with render.

In this elevation over 100 bricks have been counted which are either seriously damaged by frost action or have been rendered over with a red-coloured, hard sand/cement coating.

They are to be cut out and replaced with the best of matching bricks from the removal of the parapet.

Large areas of hard cement pointing will be carefully removed and all joints raked out to a depth of 40mm and re-pointed using a lime putty/washed sand mix, containing a little yellow pit sand. On completion, the joints will be brushed back to expose the aggregate and remove the white, lime bloom on the surface.